

READ THIS!  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HERALD AND TIMES will be charged as follows:  
One year, in advance, \$2.00  
Six months, " " 1.00  
Three months, " " .75  
One month, " " .25  
TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS who will pay in advance, we will furnish the HERALD AND TIMES at the following low rates, viz:  
One year, in advance, \$2.00  
Six months, " " 1.00  
Three months, " " .75  
One month, " " .25  
Those paying in advance will save FIFTY PER CENTUM, no small item these hard times.  
The following are our rates of advertising:

RATES OF ADVERTISING.		SPECIAL NOTICES 25c per cent. extra.	
Squares.		SPECIAL NOTICES 25c per cent. extra.	
1st	10.00	1st	10.00
2nd	8.00	2nd	8.00
3rd	6.00	3rd	6.00
4th	4.00	4th	4.00
5th	3.00	5th	3.00
6th	2.00	6th	2.00
7th	1.50	7th	1.50
8th	1.00	8th	1.00
9th	.75	9th	.75
10th	.50	10th	.50
11th	.40	11th	.40
12th	.30	12th	.30
13th	.25	13th	.25
14th	.20	14th	.20
15th	.15	15th	.15
16th	.10	16th	.10
17th	.08	17th	.08
18th	.06	18th	.06
19th	.05	19th	.05
20th	.04	20th	.04
21st	.03	21st	.03
22nd	.02	22nd	.02
23rd	.01	23rd	.01
24th	.01	24th	.01
25th	.01	25th	.01

Transient advertisements, except from business houses with which we have current accounts, must be paid in advance.  
All personal articles, when admitted, will be charged full rates, and must be prepaid.  
Recommendations and announcements for office will be charged regular rates.  
Fire and Military Companies, one-half regular rates.  
Men's Christian Association and other religious notices, free.  
Condensed minutes of proceedings of Town Council, free.  
Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, &c., regular rates.

Postal Regulations in Force on and After July 1st, 1873.  
1. Franking privilege abolished.  
2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.  
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.  
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.  
5. No matter can pass through the mails from a post office to another.  
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers where delivered.  
7. Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.  
8. Postal cards uncollected for are not sent to the Dead Letter Office.  
9. Postal cards cannot be used a second time.  
10. Ordinary cards cannot be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

POSTAGE.  
LETTERS.—Three cents for every half-ounce or fraction thereof.  
DUPLICATE LETTERS.—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.  
PRINTED MATTER.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, etc., one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.  
MERCHANDISE.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and by inadvertence reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrangements.  
In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspaper and subscribers:  
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.  
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.  
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.  
4. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.  
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.  
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.  
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

County Officers.  
JAMES G. COWAN, Sheriff. THOS. H. MASON, S. R. Tax Assessor. SOLOMON MC CALL, Tax Collector.  
CLERK OF THE COURT.—Hon. B. B. McCraw, Chancellor. R. A. Fleming, Register.  
Circuit Court.—Hon. J. McCaleb Wiley, Judge. George Williams, Clerk. Held the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.  
CRIMINAL COURT.—C. J. L. Cunningham, Judge.—Held on the second Monday in January and first Monday in August.  
County Court.—Hon. W. H. Black, Judge. Held Tuesday after third Monday in every month.  
COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—W. H. Black, ex-officio Judge. R. B. Black, Lewis Christian, Thomas Pullum and Malachi Ivey, Commissioners. Meets the first Monday in April and November, and second Monday in February and August.  
JUSTICES COURT.—N. McPherson, 1st Monday and H. H. Smith, second Monday in each month.

Administrators' Notice.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. W. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock county, on the 10th day of January, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Samuel Medlock, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the same will make payment to me.  
J. B. HUNTERSON, Administrator.

STATE OF ALABAMA—BULLOCK COUNTY.  
In Probate Court.  
Celia Baldwin, deceased, Estate of.  
This day came H. C. Tompkins, administrator of said estate, and filed his statement and report setting forth that said estate is insolvent and praying that it may be so decreed.  
It is ordered, that the 23d day of March, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.  
Witness my hand this 18th day of February, 1874.  
W. H. BLACK, Probate Judge.

BLANK MORTGAGES—CONTRACTS & CROP LEASES. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, Proprietor. UNION SPRINGS, ALA., MARCH 4, 1874. Vols. IV. 18: VIII. 44.

## THE HERALD AND TIMES.

Communications intended for publication must be written only on one side of the sheet, and, in every case, be accompanied by the name of the writer.

### For the Herald and Times. Two Compositions by School Children.

#### LETTER WRITING.

Of all the tasks that are ever imposed upon mortals, that of writing letters is the greatest. Some boy or girl, and I might say man or woman, for I fear all older persons are not adepts in this art, sits down to reply to a long effusion from some "dear friend." The first thing to be done is to arrange the questions contained in the letter of your friend in such a manner that they may be answered intelligibly. Having done this, you commence with, "My dear Jake, or Sam, or Tom, or Bill, or Buck, or 'Rody,' or 'Sary,' or 'Mandy,' or 'Esly,' or 'Samanthy,' or 'Tildy,' or some other name fully as euphonic, and stop stock still. You then put your hand to your head to feel for a thought. But no thought comes to your relief. No happy idea strikes you, nor does anything else strike you but your extreme ignorance; that comes with telling force. You drum on the desk with the fingers of your left hand as vigorously as if it were a thousand dollar piano, holding the pen to paper ready to jot down any brilliant thought that may be knocked out of said desk. You dip said pen into the ink-stand quite a number of times, hoping to fish out something to gladden the heart of "my dear Jake, or Sam, or Tom." You scratch your mouth though it does not itch, step on the cat's tail if you can find it in the room, make a mouth at your little brother or sister, that is, if you are not a married woman; if you are, you are sure to take a broom-stick to your husband because he laughs over the top of his newspaper at you. As soon as your husband has escaped from the room, you give your baby a "spank" or two in order to supply your fingers, that you may hold your pen well. But, at last, relief comes, the "ice is broken," and you begin with the decidedly original expression, "I take my pen in my hand to drop you a few lines." No more trouble now; you have got started. It will be almost impossible to stop you.

#### THE MULE.

All persons have heard of and seen mules; but I suppose all have not rode them. Well, on a certain occasion, my mother wished me to go to Mrs. Hurley's to borrow some household article, and I was to ride old Bob, an old black, bob-tailed mule that my father had bought of our neighbor, Mr. Banpole. Now, I objected very seriously to riding the aforesaid Bob, but my mother pictured to me in glowing colors how nicely we could glide over the smooth ground, and to the envy of all the boys in town, and I consented. So backing on an old spur that was lying about the house, I mounted Bob and off we started in great glee, or at least I was, and I suppose Bob was, from the manner in which he switched his tail and flopped his ears. Things went on smoothly enough until we reached the first house when Bob concluded to stop. I coaxed, scolded and struck him, but all to no purpose. Thinking of my spur, I touched him gently in the side, which made him so restless that I concluded to get off and sit down, but I got off over his head and sat down on my back. A young man coming along about that time, sarcastically asked me why I got off so quick. I said nothing. I always say nothing when I get off mules quick. But I think the more. After I had sat awhile, I arose and clambered up Bob's long sides and started again for Mrs. Hurley's. We had proceeded but a short distance, when a hog jumping out of his bed by the road-side, caused me to get off again, but this time I sat down on my head in the middle of a mud-hole. This getting off and sitting down were repeated fifteen times, but it was growing somewhat monotonous and I turned my steps home-ward, where I arrived in due time, safe and sound. It is hoped that no one will infer from this that I am not a good rider, for I certainly am, but I always succeed best when sitting on my back, or on my head, or in the middle of a mud-hole.

#### GEORGE.

THAT WAR.—A great temperance reform movement has been under way for some time in Ohio. It is called the "Woman's Temperance War." They banded themselves together, march into the establishment where liquor is sold, and open a prayer-meeting. They sing, pray and exhort until the proprietors surrender. From latest advices we learn that the excitement is intense. In some places every liquor house is closed, proprietors having turned their stocks into the gutter.

The following sentence of only thirty-four letters contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five low bags."

## FOR THE HERALD AND TIMES. To a Dear Friend.

Oh! shall this heart e'er find repose, Where buds and blooms the fragrant rose, That seeks to cheer this fainting soul; With fragrance rich and beauty rare; That whispers, God doth ne'er withhold Mercy, when we seek His tender care? Oh! shall this heart e'er find repose, Ere these sad eyes in death do close, And twice no more this burning brow, With vines and buds of brilliant hue, And hear from lips the solemn vow Of love, undying, nameless, true? Oh! shall this heart e'er find repose, 'Pon thy dear bosom, like a rose, While kisses warm doth press my cheek, And arms of love entwine my waist, And glances serve each soul to speak The heart's devotion, pure and chaste. HOPE.

## The Autopsy of the Siamese Twins.

The autopsy on the bodies of the Siamese twins was commenced in Philadelphia on Monday. On examination the viscera were found not to differ from those of ordinary beings, the heart, liver, spleen and digestive canal being well developed in each. Approaching the band, the lower portions of the ensiform cartilage of the breast bone in each joining by doubling or bending out, making almost a long union with a distinct joint at the central point of union on which the bodies hinge freely. This joint is similar to but not so complicated as that at the elbow.

The circumference of the band at the smallest part is nine inches, and the chins of the twins, when as far apart as possible, are eight inches from each other. Yesterday the skin of each body was cut through posteriorly, and thrown back from the band and adjacent structures, exposing the rectus muscle of each. Abdominal sections were made, and the question whether a severance could have been made safely in life settled in the negative with almost certainty. The lining membranes of the abdomen in each were found to enter the band and form pouches, overlapping each other at the center of the band.

What was most peculiar here was the presence of two such pouches from the body of Chang, the upper one shorter than the lower, but each lapping one from above and the other from below the single pouch of Eng. Holding the first joint of the forefinger between the thumb and finger of the other hand will give an exact idea of the arrangement of these pouches.

A line passing down the centre of the band would sever all three of these elongations and open the abdominal cavity of each of the twins. If the knife had been used in life death would therefore probably, if not necessarily, have resulted. The examination also showed that there was articulation through the band as is seen from the passage of the injecting matter used in embalming. The abdominal organs lie close in contact with these pouches, but are not continuous into them.

## Monkey Detectives.

A remarkable story comes from Bombay which suggests the propriety of employing monkeys as police detectives. A Madras man, making a journey, took with him some money and jewels, and a pet monkey. He was waylaid, robbed, murdered, and buried by a party of assassins. The monkey witnessed the whole affair from a tree-top, and as soon as the villains had departed he went to the nearest police-office's station, attracted his attention by his sighs and groans, and finally led him to the grave of his master. He then enabled the officer to recover the stolen property from the place where it had been concealed, and then went to the bazaar and picked out the murderers, one by one, holding them fast by the leg until secured. They have confessed the crime, and are held for trial.

## TURKISH PROVERBS.—The courteous learns his courtesy from the discourteous.

Ho who has no rest at home, is in the world's hell.

Two watermelons cannot be held under one arm.

Bagdad is not remote for a lover.

Of lawful wealth, Satan takes the half; of unlawful wealth, the whole, and the owner too.

No road is long with good company. Unless you wish to have your enemy to know your secret, tell it not to your friend.

The sheikh's miracles are those of his own telling.

To the well man, every day is a feast day.

The fish that escapes is a big one.

Prof. Albani, of Naples, resuscitated a dying woman by the blood of a lamb, the revivifying blood being forced through a tube into the arteries by the pulsations of the animal's heart.

The "Equal Rights Union" is the name of a black society in Montgomery, which admits none but colored people, and pledges its members never to vote for a Democrat for office, under pain of expulsion.

## ROMANCE IN REALITY. LAWYERS NONPLUED.

### Wonders of Wedlock.

The philosophy of domestic history involves many a problem in real life that would be scouted as extravagantly impracticable in fiction, and the peculiarly facile genius of social and legal institutions in the United States seems notably favorable to the development of such curiosities. Thus, a jury in Portland, Me., has recently disagreed, and there-by necessitated a new trial, in a case of alleged mistaken identity, the parties to which are a gentleman who claims another person's wife as his own, and the lady who firmly and indignantly denies that she ever saw the claimant before. Mrs. Waite, wife of a highly respectable citizen of that name, is the lady in question, and the claimant of her marital allegiance, who is from "another part of the country," persists that he once married and was deserted by her, and brings letters and witnesses in proof thereof. She, on the contrary, is sustained by husband, old friends and acquaintances, in utterly denying all knowledge of the man; and, as the disagreement of the jury shows, the evidence on both sides is so strong as to baffle the average of human sagacity to decide the ast-mund problem.

But yet more surprising are the anomalous legal complications of a case in San Bernardino, California, of which the following are the chief facts: In 1872, an Englishman named Oades came thither from Australia and purchased a farm in Temescal Township; representing that he had experienced bitter domestic bereavement and pecuniary loss in the land whence he came, and exhibiting great despondency of spirit in consequence. In January of the following year he wooed and won a comely and highly respectable widow of San Bernardino named Foreland, but not without having given her the tragic history of his past errors. About six years before he had been a thrifty farmer in Wellington County, New Zealand, on the frontiers of the seditious Maori country. During his absence from home one day, on a short journey of business, while his wife and several children were alone in the house, a band of savage Maoris devastated the place, and left the buildings in smoking ruins. Upon his return he found only heaps of smoldering embers and ashes in the place where the homestead had stood; and, charred human fragments in the dreadful wreck left him no hope but that his whole family had been butchered by the pitiless destroyers. It seemed, indeed, barely possible at first that some of the victims had been carried off captives; but weeks, months, and years of painful waiting and inquiring never sustained the possibility. At last the inconsolable man had gathered together what little worldly substance was left to him, and emigrated to California, and now told the story of his calamities to her whom he brought to be his second wife. Thus Mrs. Foreland knew what Oades had suffered before she gave him her hand in wedlock, and needed no further information from him when, in a year after the marriage—or only a few weeks ago—the first Mrs. Oades and three children arrived at the farm in search of husband and parent! The woman and the little ones had been made prisoners, instead of killed, by the Maoris; the human remains found in the smoking ruins were those of savages who were slain by each other in a fight for the spoils; and, after a captivity of years, the hapless Mrs. Oades and her children had finally been released, and followed their natural protector to California.

Upon hearing the piteous tale from the poor wanderer, Oades and his second wife were of one mind about what to do in the matter. They would not relinquish their own union, for it had been entered into in perfect good faith on both sides, and was justified by the mutual devotion it had developed; but the desolate new-comers must be received into the house as legitimate members of the family, and receive all the amenities that could possibly be made for their anomalous condition.

Not so, though, decided the good people of San Bernardino, who, on being frankly told of the domestic situation, insisted that there must be a divorce to accommodate affairs to civilized form. As neither Oades nor either of the Mrs. Oades would move in the matter, the public prosecuting attorney was constrained to institute legal proceedings. And then began the judicial perplexities of the problem. According to the Los Angeles Express, the husband was first sued for retaining the woman from Australia under his roof. He proved that she was his lawful wife, and the suit was abandoned. A suit was then brought against him for unlawfully living with wife number two. He was acquitted on the law, which declares that "the marriage of a person having a husband or wife living is void, unless such former husband or wife living was absent and not known to such person to be living for five years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage—in which

case the subsequent marriage is void only from the time its nullity is adjusted by a proper tribunal." He was then prosecuted for bigamy, but the law provides that "no person shall be held guilty of bigamy whose husband or wife has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person as being living." So he again escaped. A fourth suit was finally brought to dissolve the second marriage. That failed because not brought by one of the interested parties. They were appealed to, but refused to take action. At a public meeting of the now fairly frantic citizens it was proposed to petition the Legislature to pass a special act dissolving Oades' last marriage. But Oades, who was present, immediately arose to address the meeting, and told them that that was no go, for by the twentieth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of California it is expressly provided that "no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature." As Oades produced the book itself, this argument was unanswerable. It was then proposed that the Legislature should be petitioned to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of annulling one or the other of Oades' marriages; but Oades produced the Constitution of the United States and read the tenth section of the first article, which expressly provides that "No State \* \* \* shall pass any law \* \* \* impairing the obligation of contracts," and marriage," he said, "was well settled to be a contract, and therefore no earthly power could deprive him of his vested right in his two wives." And thus the case stands at present—one of the most remarkable examples of legal and social contradiction ever known in a civilized country.—[N. Y. Graphic.

## A Wonderful Dog.

Mr. C. E. Fraser Tyler writes: My boy of ten has, for a playmate, a very fine young retriever, and in the heyday of youth the two used to gambol and play together, just as though they belonged to the genus puppy. A fact for Darwin.

One day in their rambles—for the retriever preferred his young master's company to any other, and they were inseparable—they crossed a lake to an island, which they entered, carelessly leaving the boat insufficiently fastened to the shore.

After amusing themselves in the island thicket for some time, and wishing to rejoin the mainland, they returned to the shore, only to find that the boat had drifted far out of reach.

What was to be done? The passage was too deep and long for the boy to swim. A night on the damp island, even with his faithful playmate, was not a pleasant prospect, yet it seemed inevitable.

The boy thought a little, and then addressing his dog by name, said, "Go fetch."

Immediately the dog plunged into the water, and swam toward and around the boat. But it was a very heavy, flat-bottomed one, known in Scotland by the name of cobbie. The dog's efforts, therefore—though he splashed vigorously—to drive the boat back to its moorings, and to his anxiously expectant young master, were unavailing and fruitless.

Here was a fresh and unexpected dilemma, and the boy began to think there was little hope of rescue.

Not so the dog, though it only numbered one summer instead of ten. He gave up splashing and paddling round and round the boat, but made one vigorous spring out of the water, and succeeded in scrambling up the side and into the boat.

Once inside, dripping as he was, he gave himself a strong shake, and then at once jumped up out of the bottom of the boat on the center seat, where the rowers sit and row.

Having here secured a good point of view—for the bottom of the boat had a rough, wooden grating in it, and was filled with rainwater—he cast a rapid glance fore and aft, from his elevation, as if anxiously in quest of something. The boat contained neither rats nor game, but the dog looked as eager and anxious as if he were in search of both.

Suddenly he left his perch, bounced down upon the iron chain lying in the bottom of the boat, seized the end of it in his mouth, and threw himself overboard, firmly grasping the chain in his teeth, converted himself into a tug, and towed the heavy cobbie vigorously to the shore, where his astonished and admiring young master stood waiting to receive deliverance from his playmate's hands, and to reward him with many caresses for his considerate thought and chivalrous courtesy.

In the National Grange, Thursday, at St. Louis, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws completed its report, but as amendments to the constitution will have to be ratified by two-thirds of the State Granges before they are effective, they are not given for publication.

How to make a slow horse fast.—Don't feed him.

## HUMOROUS.

STRANGER TO HIM.—A young Jonathan took it into his head one day to get a wife. He accordingly looked about him, and very soon made such selection as suited him, and was not long in striking a bargain and settling the preliminaries. He then applied to a clergyman to perform the ceremony. "But are you prepared for such an important change in life," inquired the reverend gentleman. "I guess I be," says Jonathan, "for I've got my land paid for, and I own a yoke of steers and a cow." "Very well," says the clergyman, "with a long breath and a sober face, 'all these may be proper in their places, to be sure, but have you ever thought of salvation?" "Salvation!" says Jonathan, "who under the sun is she? I don't want her for a wife. I want Nell Baker." The minister explained his meaning.

BILL SANDUSKY was something of a character. In the old days, when anybody could get a pilot's license for five dollars, Bill got himself made into a pilot for nearly all the Western rivers, and vaunted his knowledge loudly to the captain of a new steamer about starting up Red River. Upon getting into the dangerous part the captain expressed some doubts as to Bill's familiarity with that peculiarly difficult river, whereupon the confident pilot replied: "Why, cap'n, I know every rock and snag in the whole creek."

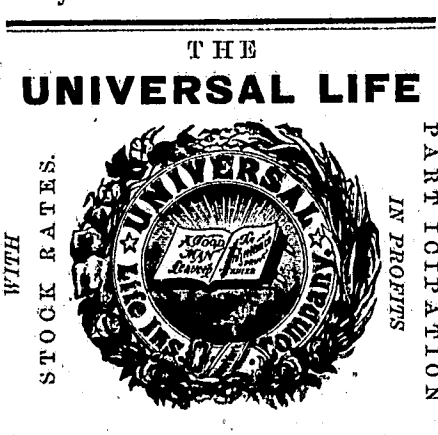
Just at that moment the boat struck a sawyer, which ran up through the hurricane deck, between him and the captain.

"There cap'n," said he, "I told you I knew where every snag was, and there's one of 'em!"

Rowland Hill once gave some curious traits of the wretched ignorance of a population of sailors in a central district of England with which he was acquainted. A clergyman who exerted himself to effect an improvement, took particular care to get their children baptized. One day, having come to baptize a newly born infant, whom he understood to be a boy, he asked what name he should give the child. The father, who was quite at a loss, had no predictions on the subject. "Shall it be a Scripture name?" The men agreed at the minister's suggestion, that Benjamin would do. As he was retiring afterwards, he heard a great shouting, and turning back, met the father, who exclaimed: "Sir, it wanna do—it man be done again—the bairn's a wench!"

The following dialogue is said to have taken place in a school near Salisbury, England: "Now, then, the first boy of the grammar class, stand up!" First boy stands up, blushing: "Here I be, sir." Examiner: "Well, my good boy, can you tell me what vowels are?" First boy: "Vowels, sir? Ees, of course I can." Examiner: "Tell me, then, what are vowels?" First boy, grinning at the simplicity of the question: "Vowels, sir? Why, vowels be chickens!"

A man in Kentucky has been married four times, each time having been married by the same minister in the same house, to four sisters of the same family.



## THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Rates of premiums, 25 to 33 per cent. less than Mutual Companies.

Think of the facts detailed here before you insure.

At the age of 40 years, \$250 will purchase insurance as follows, in the Companies mentioned:

Tr. Louis Mutual, .....	\$7,016.40
Southern Life, .....	7,989.50
Carolina Life, .....	7,510.40
Life Association of America, .....	7,987.22
Piedmont & Arlington, .....	7,987.12
New York Life, .....	7,987.22
Equitable, New York, .....	7,987.22
Knickerbocker, .....	7,987.22
Connecticut Mutual, .....	8,007.48
Mutual Life, New York, .....	7,987.22
Yuna Life, .....	8,108.10
UNIVERSAL, .....	10,268.08

Some of these are standard Companies.

Do not be deceived about the promised Dividend. The Universal Life Insurance Company of New York issues a larger Dividend in FOUR PERCENT, at the beginning, than you will ever realize upon an average, at the end of the year, in any of these others.

Policy-holders participate in the profits of the Universal.

Looses paid in 30 days.

Call and see J. R. ROGERS, Agent, HERALD & TIMES OFFICE, Union Springs, Ala.

## NOTICE.

ALL WORK left in my Shop, if not called A for in thirty days, will be sold to pay charges thereon. N. W. ALBRECHT, Jan 11-4v

THE GREAT ATTRACTION UN-ABATED!  
MASONIC TEMPLE STORES!  
RETAIL DEPARTMENT!  
HEAD QUARTERS

FOR—  
NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS  
—AT—  
LOWEST PRICES!

LEGRAND & CO.

Continue to offer Full Lines of Fabrics for Personal and Household Wear and Use, in

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS.

THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN KID GLOVE, MOURNING GOODS, FLANNELS and BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY. Ladies', Misses' and Children's HAND-MADE SHOES, Of Superior Quality and Finish,

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, etc., AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

Our Stock is unusually full and unprecedentedly attractive.

Buyers are respectfully solicited to examine, as they cannot fail to be satisfied with either Variety, Style or Price.

Samples sent by mail, and orders are promptly and carefully executed.

Strangers passing through the city, are cordially invited to visit our Stores.

JOBBER DEPARTMENT!

In this Department our Stock is much larger and more complete than heretofore, and Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to call upon us before buying.

LeGRAND & CO., Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods, TEMPLE STORES, COMMERCIAL STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

December 3, 1873. 3m

NEW ENTERPRISE.

THE UNION SPRINGS PLANING MILLS

IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND PREPARED TO FURNISH TO ORDER, AND WITH DESPATCH—

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, SCROLL SAWING, AND TURNING OF EVERY DESIRED STYLE.

PLANING, TONGUEING and GROOVING EXECUTED ON ONE OF THE BEST MACHINES IN THE COUNTRY

BUILDING and REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

ALL KINDS OF Building Material Kept constantly on hand.

MY MACHINERY BEING OF THE BEST QUALITY, and having secured EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, and intending to use none but the best material, I feel confident that I will be able to furnish all work in my line on as reasonable terms as any Factory North or South, and having had twenty-five years experience as ARCHITECT and BUILDER, I feel confident that I can meet the wants of our people and give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

43y

MI. M. TWE, PROPRIETOR. Subscribes for the HERALD & Times, the price is \$2.00 in advance.



# SCIENTIFIC.

## How Grass is Changed to Beef.

The ox is a ruminant—and all ruminants, man, goat, sheep, deer, etc., after some time, commence the process of "chewing the cud," or, popularly, "chewing the cud." Let us trace this process in the case of a mouthful of grass into a bundle, when it is nipped off by the teeth of the lower jaw and the crushing power of the muscular jaw, she does not pause to masticate, but swallows it "whole." It descends to the first stomach, or rumen, which is only a storehouse in which the food is kept till wanted. This rumen, or first stomach, consists of four small sub-divisions and the coat is covered with thousands of little elevations, which doubtless produce some chemical change in the newly received food. From the first stomach, the food passes into the second, which is much smaller, and very complex in its structure. It is covered with a multitude of small cells, from which it is often called the honey-comb bag. In this second stomach, the food takes the form of rounded, compact masses, which are returned through the gullets to the mouth, by the muscular action of the stomach. Now begins the process of ruminating, during which the ox seems to enjoy the perfection of animal bliss. As each portion of food is properly masticated, it passes direct from the mouth to the third stomach. This is accomplished by the closing of the tube that leads to the first and second stomachs. The third stomach is very small, and is called the *abomasum*, from the numerous folds of which it is composed, arranged like the leaves of a book. Between these active folds the food rests a short time, when it is passed into the fourth or true stomach, where the process of digestion is completed, and the food passes into organization.

## About the Sun.

If this earth were represented by a globe one inch in diameter, then the sun's globe would be three yards in diameter; and if the sun's globe were represented by one inch, the sun's distance would be three yards. That proportion was always maintained. It had been calculated that a bullet, fired from an Armstrong gun, traveled at the rate of 400 yards a second, and if that rate were maintained for the entire distance between the earth and sun, the bullet would take thirteen years to traverse that space, while the sound of the explosion would reach the sun half a year later. Thus the prayers of those persons who worshipped the sun, if there were some intermediate means of communication to carry on the sound, would take thirteen and a half years to reach their gods. As another instance of the great distance of the sun from the earth, the lecturer mentioned that if a steel rod connected the earth and the sun, the pull of the sun on that rod would take 300 days before the strain reached the earth. There was yet, he said, another consideration to illustrate this vastness of distance. It had been ascertained that feeling was conveyed along the nerves much more slowly than the passage of light or sound, and under such a condition of things the following illustration would be the more readily understood. If an infant were born having an arm the length of the distance of 92,000,000 miles, and were to burn the tips of its fingers in the sun, that infant might die and never know that its fingers had been burned. In fact it was necessary that it should live to 135 years before the sensation of burning at the tip of the finger could be conveyed along the arm. Even light, which traveled 192,000 miles in a single second of time, took eight minutes in reaching us from the sun. Thus we never saw the sun in the place which he actually occupied in the eclipse, but in the place which he occupied eight minutes before. The force of gravity was the only power which appeared to overcome this vast distance, and acted, as was known, instantaneously. This was for a long time, however, denied, and even Newton said that the man must be mad to assert that any force could so act otherwise than by direct contact. The lecturer next invited the audience to the consideration of the question how large the sun is. When informing audiences in England on this subject, he was in the habit of saying to them that they knew how large England was, and yet that, upon the sun's disc, it would be a small triangular spot which would not be recognizable. He was afraid that that illustration would not do in this country, for there was no use telling Americans that England was large. [Laughter.] But even America, if there were a spot on the sun's disc as large as America it would be invisible to the naked eye. The sun's diameter was, in fact, 107 times that of the earth, while its surface was 11,000 times greater. The volume of the sun was 1,280,000 times greater than the earth, but its matter was not so much greater, being, it is considered, one-fourth lighter than that of the earth in proportion to size, or 315,000 times actually greater. But the vast difference which existed between the sun and the earth even in this matter, could be understood when it was stated that if this earth were to grow in density until it equaled the entire density of the sun, the little half-ounce weights with which we are in the habit of weighing letters would in their proportion have come to weigh four and a half tons, and an ordinary man would weigh twenty thousand tons. Such, then, was the mighty power which ruled this earth. The lecturer next proceeded to the consideration of the sun's heat and light. In reference to the sun's heat, Sir John Herschel had experimented on the subject in South Africa, and found a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit, which is but a few degrees below the boiling point of water. He found also that one-third of the sun's heat and light were lost in mid-air. Filling in the area, he calculated that as much heat fell on a square mile as would suffice to melt 23,000 tons of ice. But then the earth presented a disc of 50,000,000 square miles in extent, and yet only 227,100,000 part of the sun's heat was captured on this earth; all the rest was apparently wasted. The heat given by the earth would be effected by the burning of 1,000,000,000 tons of coal, whereas 16 produces the heat of the sun it would require the burning of 11,000 millions of millions of tons of coal.—Report of a Lecture by Prof. Proctor.

# THE HERALD & TIMES.

J. R. ROGERS, Editor.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

## The Cost of Raising Cotton.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: "A planter, writing over the signature of 'King Cotton,' who appears to understand what he is writing about in his locality, sends to the *Country Gentleman* the following statement on this subject: 'The secret in growing a large crop of cotton is no other than putting the soil in thorough order before planting, and not have too much vegetable matter in it; for this is very detrimental to a large crop.' The first part of this sentence, about the preparation of land, is good and to the point. But the latter clause, which we have italicized, is, to say the least, something new. We have examined upland, hammock and swamp lands, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but have never yet seen an acre of land with too much vegetable matter in it to make good cotton. We have known upwards of two bales, 500 lbs. each, grown on an acre, and have heard of 6,000 lbs. from reliable parties, grown on land without manure. But in both instances the land was the richest of bottom land, with abundance of vegetable matter. The 6,000 lbs. was grown on land upon which water had been standing for years, and where vegetable matter had accumulated to the depth of several feet in thickness, washed in from the surrounding forest. So no planter need be in fear of ever getting too much on his land. It may be possible to put too much, but improbable that any one will ever have an excess.

In another paragraph, he says:

"The difference in cost, under the present system of growing cotton with hired labor, ought not to be one farthing more than the wages paid out; I will admit that the same labor is not as productive as formerly, when we estimated a good hand as being able to cultivate ten acres of cotton, and raise food for himself and family, with the assistance of a half grown lad as part of the season. To approximate the present value of labor, I will reduce this estimate to eight acres, and assuming that each hand raises his own food as formerly, excepting meat, the cost of growing ten acres will be—

Wages to man, 12 months, at \$8 per month.....	\$96 00
Wages to boy, 6 months, at \$5.....	30 00
Gnano.....	30 00
Meat.....	30 00
Baling, wear and tear, &c.....	40 00
Total.....	\$226 00

"In a favorable season, ten acres will produce eight to nine thousand pounds of lint cotton. I will here say to those who think my figures too large, that a thousand pounds of cotton are as easily grown on an acre of good cotton soil as thirty bushels of wheat are on prime wheat land. It is not every farmer who can grow thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, but it is often surpassed by those who know how to do it. I will average the crop at eight hundred pounds to the acre, and the market value at 8c. per pound, which is very low for good cotton. The gross receipts of ten acres will be.....\$640 00  
Deducting cost.....226 00

Balance.....\$414 00  
which is the profit or interest on the capital invested."

His "figures are too large." If he had said one thousand pounds of seed cotton per acre, upon an average for the space of five or more years, he would have been much nearer the truth. On that basis let us see how the figures would stand:

10 acres, 1,000 lbs.....	10,000 lbs.
33 lbs. seed cotton to make one of lint, 710,000	
1,428 4-7	
2,857—8 cents per pound.....	\$228.56
Deducting cost.....	226 00
Would leave for profit.....	\$ 2.56

about enough to pay the tax on 25 acres of land.

## Enormous Interest paid by Government to National Banks.

The Treasury Report shows that the Treasurer holds in trust for national banks over three hundred and ninety-three million dollars to secure circulation. The Government pays on this to the national banks nearly twenty-four million dollars a year interest, at six per cent., although it gives back to the banks in their own currency over three hundred and forty-eight millions to invest and make interest on over again. These favored institutions, in fact, have ninety per cent. of their capital in their hands to use, and yet receive from the Government six per cent. upon that capital. Mr. Richardson wants money and proposes to tax commerce and the necessities of life to obtain it. If he will propose to sweep away the national bank circulation and make all our currency of one denomination, legal tender, he will save nearly twenty-four million dollars now given as a bonus to the national banks and be just so much richer without taxing the people at all.—Commercial Times.

In the Tuskegee Weekly News of Feb. 26th, Mr. J. B. Cobb gives notice of his retirement from the editorial management of that paper.

Mr. Cobb is a modest, sensible, accomplished gentleman, and a good lawyer. We are sorry that his name disappears from the Editorial fraternity.

Remember to call at S. W. King's, and secure some of the great bargains offered before it is too late. feb18

## The New Bird of Freedom.

In his late speech against the Civil Rights Bill, delivered in the National House of Representatives, on the 24th ult., Mr. W. Mack. Robins, of North Carolina, made the following practical suggestion, upon which we think the Congress should act, if it has any regard whatever for "the eternal fitness of things."

The fanatical spirit which threatens utterly to dominate this country seeks to reduce everything and everybody to the plane of mediocrity and a common average. It hates superior excellence. It is a leveling spirit, leveling downward and not upward. In the eyes of these so-called universal equality men no doubt the forests look deformed, because the oak, and elm, and pine overshadow the minor shrubs; and the stately heavens appear to them imperfect, because Sirius, and Arcturus, and Aldebaran shine out proudly eminent among their little companions. And these men would think it an improvement if they could bring down all the trees to the level of the black-jack, and all the stars to the size of the North Star. But fortunately these things are beyond their power, being protected by a constitution which our radicals and higher-law men cannot, and therefore do not, violate and trample on. But there is one thing which these fanatical levelers might do, and to be consistent they ought to do it at once. Above your head, Mr. Speaker, I see the image and presentment of the eagle—our national emblem. In the name of equality, sir, I demand what business has he there? He is a monarch—the king of birds. He is not a fit emblem for us in these times—no proper representative of the prevalent ideal. I suggest that he be torn down, as the French tore down the monogram of the Emperor.

Do you ask me what bird could with propriety be put in his place? The crow, sir. He is a bird of medium size, and therefore embodies well the idea of the levelers. His plumage is of the favorite color, so popular with the dominant party. [Laughter.] I will not—because it would seem ungracious—carry out the parallel in its details, and show how fit an emblem for the times he is in other respects, such as his thieving propensities, and the like. [Laughter.] I think what has been suggested is sufficient to satisfy you that if this bill is to pass, the so-called reformers should at least amend it, by providing that the eagle shall henceforth come down from his proud perch, and the crow be exalted in his stead. [Laughter.]

## A Sample of how Things are done at Washington.

The Sergeant at-Arms of the House is entitled by law to a messenger, at the annual salary of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. For some years Orndway had his son's name carried on the rolls as holding the position, and, basing the salary for him with cheerful and healthy regularity. During all of the time, however, the boy has been attending college in New England, and has rendered no official service to the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other officer of the House. The House paid last year from its contingent fund for the use of nine horses, for carriage and saddle purposes, the sum of \$7,500. The Doorkeeper of the House, Otis S. Buxton, receives \$250 a day for the use of a carriage and horse, and \$2 a day for the use of a saddle horse all the year round, whether Congress is in session or not. As both the animals are fed and cared for at the Government's expense, the Doorkeeper is presumed to have a pretty good thing of it.

## Reasoning in a Hare.

The following circumstance was related by a respectable farmer as happening within his own observation, and in illustration of its truth it may be proper to remark that in the country where it happened—in Cornwall—the hills, which are steep, rise so abruptly and near each other, that whatever passes on the side of one may be easily discerned on the other. His attention was first drawn to a hare, which he perceived running down a slope, close to the hedge in a field of turnips, and soon afterwards he perceived that in pursuit of her were a couple of dogs. As these dogs entered the field he saw that the hare stopped for a moment and lifted her ears. The pursuers pressed on, but when they had come within little more than gunshot of their hoped for prey, the hare stopped, and then ran back for some distance along its former track, when by a sudden spring it threw itself on one side into the midst of the turnips, and there remained crouched and still. The dogs passed onward in their course at a rapid rate; and as soon as they had passed forward on its track with another bound the hare sprang back to the place it had quitted, and ran along the course by which it had come down, with the evident intention of confounding together its upward and downward course. By this time the dogs had come to the low or extent to which the hare proceeded, and there they stopped, as not knowing what further course to take. It was thus the persecuted creature secured its own safety; and my informant was too generous to help them out of the difficulty.—Court of Land and Water.

The Card of Charles Newman & Co., of Midway, appears in this issue. This enterprising firm gives evidence of success. And if energy and pluck are worth anything, they are bound to make their mark.

## American Iron.

American iron is conceded to be superior in quality and strength to English. The following comparison will show the relative tensile of Lake Superior and English iron. Trials having been made by the use of the testing machine made by Rieble, of Philadelphia, which is that used for all tests in which the government is concerned: A one and one fourth inch chain of Lake Superior iron withstood a draft of 101,750 pounds, while a chain of English iron of the same size broke at a test of 76,500 pounds. A five-eighth inch chain, American, 24,875 pounds; English, 19,000 pounds. A three-fourth inch chain, American, 38,000 pounds; English, 26,000; a one-half inch chain, American, 15,825; English, 8,500, and a seven-sixteenth inch chain, American, 10,250 pounds; English, 5,750.

A Pennsylvania farmer offers a premium chronograph with every load of manure bought of him.

MARRIED last Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, in Union Springs, at the residence of Col. H. Blackmon, by Rev. D. B. Waddell, Mr. Wm. P. Coover, of Selma, to Miss Ida Blackmon, of Union Springs, Ala.

## MIDWAY, ALA.

CHARLES NEWMAN. JULIUS NEWMAN.

## CHARLES NEWMAN & CO., Midway, Ala.,

General Dealers in Merchandise, And Cotton Buyers FOR CASH.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NOTICE—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

March 1st

## UNION SPRINGS ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Chancery Sale.

IN CHANCERY, AT UNION SPRINGS, ALA. John Neal vs. Ellen Thornton, et al. BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in above stated cause, by the Hon. B. B. McGraw, Chancellor of the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, at the April Term 1873 of said Court, held at Union Springs, Alabama, in and for the county of Bullock, I will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house of Bullock county, within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 6th day of April, 1874, the following described lands situate in Bullock county and State of Alabama, to wit: E. 1/4 of S. 2, E. 1/4 of S. 3, E. 1/4 of S. 4, E. 1/4 of S. 5, E. 1/4 of S. 6, E. 1/4 of S. 7, E. 1/4 of S. 8, E. 1/4 of S. 9, E. 1/4 of S. 10, E. 1/4 of S. 11, E. 1/4 of S. 12, E. 1/4 of S. 13, E. 1/4 of S. 14, E. 1/4 of S. 15, E. 1/4 of S. 16, E. 1/4 of S. 17, E. 1/4 of S. 18, E. 1/4 of S. 19, E. 1/4 of S. 20, E. 1/4 of S. 21, E. 1/4 of S. 22, E. 1/4 of S. 23, E. 1/4 of S. 24, E. 1/4 of S. 25, E. 1/4 of S. 26, E. 1/4 of S. 27, E. 1/4 of S. 28, E. 1/4 of S. 29, E. 1/4 of S. 30, E. 1/4 of S. 31, E. 1/4 of S. 32, E. 1/4 of S. 33, E. 1/4 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## The Farm, Garden and Household.

### The Cracking of Fruit by Rain.

Almost every one has noticed that juicy fruits, such as plums, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, etc., will be cracked by a rain. The phenomenon has been of painfully frequent occurrence the past season, and the losses to some growers have on this account been heavy. The cracking has been explained in various ways, but we think it is properly attributed by Rossingault to osmose. If a bladder filled with sirup be immersed in a vessel of water the water will, after a while, become sweet; the sirup passes through the membrane of the bladder into the water, and correspondingly the water passes into the interior of the bladder. But this interchange is not an equal one; the lighter liquid—the water—passes in many times more rapidly than the heavier liquid—the sirup—passes out. The consequence will be that the bladder will be distended to its utmost, and at length burst. This is a general law, that where two liquids of unequal densities are separated by a membrane, whether animal or vegetable, they will interchange, the weaker liquid passing more rapidly than the denser one, and this will be kept up until the liquid upon both sides of the membrane is of the same density. A ripe tomato or plum may be considered in the condition of the bladder of sirup. The rich juices of the fruit correspond to the sirup, and the thin membrane which forms the skin of the fruit represents the bladder. When the ripe fruit is kept constantly wet with water by a rain, osmose takes place, and the water passing through into the fruit distends the skin, which, not being very strong, is soon ruptured. If the fruit were to be surrounded by a liquid denser than its juices it would, instead of expanding and breaking, shrink, and the skin become shriveled. When strawberries or currants are sprinkled with sugar, a sirup is soon formed by some of the juice of the fruit, and this being considerably denser than the juices of the berries they are soon flabby and shriveled.

### Leading a Cow.

An Iowa paper has the following: Every woman will tell you that a man can be led easier by putting an arm around his neck than by pulling his hair, but we never knew till recently that the reason you can't lead a cow behind a wagon is because she objects to having her horns pulled. A red shirted emigrant, on his way to Carroll county, had a cow tied to the end of a covered wagon which held his entire possessions. Behind, with a sharp stick, walked the emigrant, giving her a smart welt occasionally when she hung back. Every now and then she would brace herself and stop the team; in unclerical language he would beseech her to go on, marking each forcible period with a prod of the sharp stick. The poor cow rolled her eyes and protruded her tongue. The poor emigrant, too, was dusty and tired, but his voice and stick didn't fill him. She had suddenly halted the possession in front of the post office, and was shaking her head in reply to his earnest entreaties, when a man called out to Red Shirt that he didn't "understand cows worth a cent." "Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked Red Shirt. "Why, just take that rope off her horns, and put it around her neck, and she'll lead as quiet as a lamb. If she don't I'll follow her a mile myself." The rope was changed to her neck, and the team started. The cow gave a look of surprise, and walked along. "Well, that beats all," said Red Shirt, and without a word of thanks, he mounted his wagon. The procession moved slowly on towards Carroll county, and the cow followed with contentment as placed as if she were walking home at milking time.

### Seasoned Wood Most Profitable.

Economy may be practiced in a thousand ways, and one way is in our fuel. Wood that has been seasoned a few days after cutting and splitting it, and then housed four months or more, is worth, for the family purpose of warming, cooking and washing, almost twice as much as when green. But few farmers realize the value of dry wood, especially during the winter season, and hence but little wood is stored during the summer. Be sure to furnish plenty of oven wood. This should be piled in a part of the wood-house by itself. It will promote kindly feeling in the family—will save much time otherwise lost in kindling fires with green wood for winter, full six months before wanted for use.

### Boats in Horses.

In the Popular Science Monthly there is a short article relative to the power of endurance manifested by the larvae of some insects, and among them of the bot fly. It mentions a case where a piece of the stomach of a dead horse, which was covered with bot worms, was spread on a board, and spirits of turpentine was poured on the worms; yet after an hour not one was detached from the flesh. Then while oil was poured on them, when they all got to their hold, and died almost immediately. Hence the inference that while oil should be used to detach the worms from the living horse, when attacked by bots.

Mobile merchants refuse advances to planters who will not raise their own supplies of corn. Good. All honor to Mobile.

## Two Acres Yielding for Four.

Agricultural Editor of the Mobile Register:

In 1872 I planted seven-eighths of an acre of land in cotton and corn in alternate rows. It produced thirty-three and one-fourth bushels Cooley's early corn, and nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds seed cotton. Poor pine land manured with one ton cotton seed meal and a sprinkling of ashes. In 1873 I planted the same piece again in cotton and corn in alternate rows—cotton rows five and a half feet apart, corn rows between—making distance from corn row to cotton row two feet and nine inches; manured with one ton cotton seed meal and a small lot of ashes. The worms attacked the cotton on the 17th of August. Yield—thirty-two and one-seventh bushels Adams' early corn, and nine hundred and twenty pounds seed cotton. By mistake a few corn rows were also planted with cotton; seeing this accident, I ordered both left to grow, and watched the result with a great deal of interest all through the season, and at no time could I see that either was affected by the proximity of the other. The cotton and corn grew out of the same hill in close contact, yet there was no apparent difference of yield per stalk, in either plant.

This proved conclusively that this early corn will produce a full crop planted in the row with the cotton, and ripen sufficiently early (say, in this latitude, by the 10th of June) to be entirely out of the way of and not hinder the cotton from making the utmost the land is capable of producing. By this system of planting it is clear that every cotton field can be made to produce in addition to its ordinary crop of cotton, a full crop of corn, and each hand that now cultivates six acres planted in corn, and six acres in cotton, may plant the twelve in cotton and add a full planting of extra early corn (Adams', Sandford's, or Cooley's), and thereby produce as much of both as if he had planted and cultivated twenty-four acres separately, half in each. By this system of planting extra early corn in the row with the cotton, the planter can make his entire supply of corn on the land planted in cotton, the cotton yielding at the same time every boll the land is capable of producing, and the same cultivation being sufficient for both crops.

J. DONIVAN.

### Experiments.

Here are a few experiments which the members of agricultural societies might make during this year with advantage to themselves and their country.

1. What is the best, cheapest, and most easily raised of the various forage crops, with a view to soil, climate and nourishment of stock?
2. What root crop is best suited to the South, as to yield, cost of production and keeping qualities?
3. Which are the best, most labor saving and suitable implements for the preparation and cultivation of crops, reporting at same time which may be classed as "humbugs?"
4. Which is the best way to apply fertilizers, broadcast or in the drill, deep or shallow?
5. Whether rice can be raised successfully and profitably on uplands?
6. What is the best way to cure drilled corn for forage?
7. How should stock be fed, what are the best sorts of food, how they should be prepared, and in what quantities they should be fed?
8. Is soiling cattle or turning them out to pasture the better and more economical plan to keep stock in summer?

If a few practical men in every club would conduct these experiments and faithfully report the result at the end of the year, a mass of useful and reliable information would be gained, which would be worth all the theories in the world.

### Working Capital.

Another great defect in our system of farming, is a deficiency of working capital. By the time or before his land and mules and a few common implements are paid for, the farmer's money is all expended, and in most cases, the ordinary work of making a crop is done upon credit. There is nothing left for improvement of the farm—such as draining, irrigating, removing stumps, establishing water-power, building shelters, buying drilling machines and other improved implements. How many have neither gins nor threshers! Such lack of capital cripples everything and constitutes a formidable barrier to all progress.

Whilst arranging plans for the new year, every farmer ought to consider carefully what improvement on his past operations it will be practicable for him to introduce. It will be impossible, probably, for him to make all the improvements he would like to do; but that is no reason he should make none. He can proportion his crops better, he can begin a rotation, he can have a patch or two of the side crops, he can economize so as to get or keep out of debt, and be able to sell his crops and buy his supplies to better advantage.

Southern Cultivator.

## Deep Plowing.

Washington Irving, in his inimitable style, gives us the adventures of an old Dutchman in "New Amsterdam," who, dreaming of gold hid in his garden, with earnest, painstaking care upturned every foot of ground, yet disconsolately turned away voting himself a fool for his pains. Sadly he toiled, but as the heads grew larger and larger, and his prices proportionately grew, the old man read his dream again and found the treasure pointed to, lay in the massive cabbage-heads which, without the upheaving of the soil, would not have found the elements necessary to the monstrous growth. Heed the lesson of the buried treasure in your neighbor's field; plow deep and well; turn up the virgin soil to the sunlight and the rain; and instead of "French coin" will come foreign gold for our fleecy staple and golden pyramids of wheat and oats and rye will rise as monuments to Southern industry.

Verily, our Southern soil teems with buried treasure which he that steadfastly holds the plow will unearth in richest measure.—[Bataw Whig & Observer.]

## COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AT COST!

I OFFER, FOR THIRTY DAYS LONGER, my entire stock of

### Dry Goods

At Cost for CASH!

Dress Goods, and many other things, at HALF PRICE.  
Best Calicoes, at 10 cents.  
All Factory Goods, at Factory prices.  
5,000 yds 4-4 BLEACHED Cotton, at 12½c, worth 17c.  
5,000 yds 4-4 SEA ISLAND Cotton, at 12½c, worth 16c.  
Best Spool Cotton, at 70 cents per dozen.  
Large line of Domestic Goods, bought recently at panic prices, and selling at cost.  
20 pieces Black Alpaca, lower than ever.  
Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gen's Furnishing Goods.  
Heavy Stock of Shoes, made to order and WAREHOUNDED.

Call early, and secure this advantage.

H. T. CRIGLER.

SUCCESSOR TO

CRIGLER & GORDON,

At old stand of Virginia Store, Columbus, Ga.

February 11, 1874. 1y

### NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, with the view of arranging his business to close it up at an early day, offers his entire stock of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and other GOODS in his line,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

For Cash Only!

N. B.—All persons who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle without further notice.

H. MIDDLEBROOK.

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 11, 1874. 6m

J. M. BENNETT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, GRATES,

Tin-ware, Hardware,

Hollow-ware,

And a full line of

House Furnishing GOODS.

All kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done to order.

Agents for the Southern Stove Works,

of Columbus, Ga.

Special attention of Merchants is called to our TIN-WARE and wholesale prices, as we make that a specialty.

Mr. R. W. MITCHELL is with us.

J. M. BENNETT & CO.,

Feb 11 6m 148 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,

DRUGGIST,

Randolph St., COLUMBUS, GA.,

Proprietor and Manufacturer of

PEPPER'S BUCHU.

HAS ON SALE the safe and reliable Monitor

Agon Cure, &c., &c.

Columbus, Ga., October 15, 1873. 6m

A. M. Allen, P. Preer, A. Higgs.

Allen, Preer & Higgs,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Fontaine Warehouse,

COLUMBUS, GA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

46-6m.

THE RUBY

Restaurant and Boarding House

under the Rankin House,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

THE RESTAURANT furnishes Meals, such

as Oysters, Game, Fish, and all kinds of

Meats, at all hours

The Table of the Boarding House is supplied

with the best and other market goods.

142½

J. W. IYAN, Prop.

## COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

### BOATRIFE & CLAPP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

New Prints and other Staple GOODS,

AND WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

Winter Dress Goods, Flannels and other Cold Weather Fabrics,

AT PANIC PRICES, FAR BELOW COST!

COLUMBUS, GA., February 11, 1874. 3m

### WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WAGON AND PLOW BRIDLES, HAMES, BACK BANDS, TRACE CHAINS,

And all other goods in my line, for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All of my Goods are hand made, made at home, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REPAIRING done cheap and good. Will make any kind of New Work to order.

I positively will not be undersold by any house. Will give time to prompt paying customers.

Patrons of Husbandry buying from me, buy from first hands. My Goods are manufactured in Columbus, Ga.

February 11, 1874. 6m

W. R. KENT,

102 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

T. S. SPEAR, Agt.,

No. 99 BROAD STREET,

(Next door to Ennis' Hardware Store, and opposite Kyle's.)

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS

will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

February 11, 1874. 1yr

### HOLSTEAD & CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Manufactured Plow Hoes, from 40c. up;

SCOOTERS, SHOVELS, SWEEPS, HOES, ETC.

CHEMICALS for making up FERTILIZERS

AT HOME!

Ammonia, Potash, Soda, Land Plaster, Flower of Raw

Bone, Ammoniated Bone, etc.

SEEDS OF EVERY KIND!

GARDEN SEEDS, GRASS and CLOVER

SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH, at

HOLSTEAD & CO'S Agricultural Depot,

February 11, 1874. COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

C. A. REDD, W. H. CHAMBERS, G. Y. BANKS, J. H. CHAMBERS.

REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS,

LOWELL WAREHOUSE,

Columbus, Georgia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken charge of the above-named Warehouse on the 1st of

September, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and acquaintances and the public

generally. REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS.

October 15, 1873. 6m

CONDITION OF THE

EAGLE AND PHOENIX

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

JANUARY 1st, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real Estate.....\$551,301.11

Machinery.....610,106.18

In N. Y. Banks.....\$42,284.16

In vault.....2,145.00

U. S. Cur'y 43,150.62

In City Pks. U. S. Cur'y 21,084.62

Due by State Bank

and Bankers.....14,804.29

Book Accounts—Secured by stocks

128,577.60

108,488.08

Days' time.....105,681.67

Bills Receivable.....24,740.01

Stocks and Bonds paying 10 per

cent net.....74,900.00

Stock on hand, put in inventory, in-

cluding cotton, wool, findings

and dyes.....855,487.70

\$1,840,788.24

Dividends Declared since 1869—\$425,160.00.

Total Assets.....\$1,840,788.24

Due Depositors.....\$75,850.19

Outstanding Certificates.....\$7,187.00

Every other liability.....28,109.08

(\$1,840,788.24)

Surplus beyond all liabilities.....\$1,688,641.97

I, G. Gunby Jordan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing

Company, certify that the above statement is correct and true.

G. GUNBY JORDAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Attest:—J. M. Hyvins, Notary Public.

January 20, 1874. [Seal.] Jan 28-1m

W. J. CHAFFIN,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER,

And Dealer in

Musical Instruments, Chromos, Picture Frames,

Moulding, and Croquet,

No. 92 BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, GA.

Feb. 11, 1874. 1y

Dr. C. J. MOFFETT,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,

No. 74 BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, GA.,

CELLS DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

GARDEN SEEDS, KEROSENE OIL,

Lamp Glass, Perfumery, and all articles kept

in a Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, very

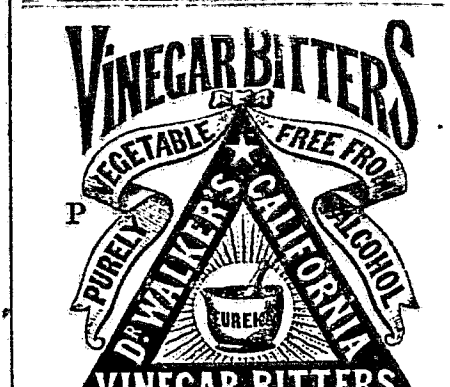
low to Merchants and Consumers.

February 11, 1874. 3m

JOHN MEHAFFY,

Columbus, Ga.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



### VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California

Vinegar Bitters are a purely Veget-

able preparation, made chiefly from

the native herbs found on the lower

ranges of the Sierra Nevada moun-

tains of California, the medicinal

properties of which are extracted

therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

The question is almost daily asked,

"What is the cause of the unparal-

lelled success of VINEGAR BIT-

TERS?" Our answer is, that they